High School Students' Health in Tennessee

Improvements in Health Risk Behaviors among Tennessee High School Students Surveyed in the YRBSS from 1991-1997¹⁴

Seat Belt Use Increased

• The proportion of high school students who <u>rarely or never</u> wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else declined steadily from 31% in 1993 to 28% in 1995 to 25% in 1997. The overall decline in failure to often wear seat belts was 19%. In 1997 males (29%) and ninth graders (30%) were most likely to report never or rarely wearing seat belts compared to their counterparts -- females (22%) and seniors (20%), for example.

Weapon Carrying Decreased

 The percentage of high school students carrying a weapon in the past 30 days decreased from 30% in 1991 to 24% in 1997, with a high of 32% in 1993. Male students and 9th graders were most likely to carry weapons as noted earlier.

Physical Fighting Declined

Physical fights in the last 12 months were also less frequently reported by students
 40% of students reported such fights in 1993 compared to 33% in 1997, a decline of about 18%. Again, male students were at higher risk for fights than female students (41% versus 26%, respectively), and 9th graders were much more likely to fight than upper class students.

Consideration of Suicide Falls but Attempts Remained Stable

- Serious consideration of suicide was lower among high school students surveyed in 1997 than in 1993 or 1991. A linear decline is evident in the percentage of students reportedly seriously considering suicide in the past 12 months, from 29% of students in 1991 to 22% in 1997. A slight decrease in the proportion of students making a suicide plan is observed from 1991 (19%) to 1997 (17%).
- The percentage of high school students actually attempting suicide has remained stable over time - around 9%-11%. Students reporting injury requiring medical care has also stabilized at 2%-4%.

¹⁴For some comparisons, only 3 rather than 4 data points were available.